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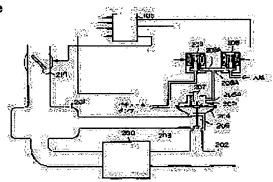
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(54) CONTROL DEVICE OF INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE (57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To restrain such inconvenience as the worsening of a fuel consumption and an output shock by selecting a smaller exhaust gas recirculation rate after comparing a basic exhaust gas recirculation rate with a limit exhaust gas recirculation rate and setting this as a target exhaust gas recirculation rate and controlling an exhaust gas recirculation valve.

CONSTITUTION: EGR amount (rate, exhaust gas recirculation amount/fresh air intake amount) is controlled in response to the lift amount of a valve element 206 by the size of the negative pressure in an operation room 205A acting on a diaphragm 205 by EGR valve (exhaust gas recirculation valve) 204. The lift amount of EGR valve 204 is controlled by an atmosphere side control solenoid valve 208 and a negative pressure side control solenoid valve 209 provided in an atmosphere introducing passage 208A communicating one end side to the atmosphere and the other end side to the operation room 205A. An air surplus rate is controlled most suitably by controlling the EGR valve 204 so as to be the limit EGR rate when the limit EGR rate is smaller than the basic EGR rate set



in advance and the basic EGR rate when it is larger after calculating based on a limit λ set at every fuel injection amount and an operation condition and a cylinder gas amount.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The exhaust air reflux path which opens an internal combustion engine's flueway and inhalation-of-air path for free passage, and the exhaust air reflux valve which is infixed in said exhaust air reflux path, and controls the rate of exhaust air reflux, In the control unit of the internal combustion engine having the exhaust air reflux control means which controls said exhaust air reflux valve so that the rate of target exhaust air reflux is obtained An excess-air-factor detection means to detect the actual excess air factor of the gaseous mixture inhaled in a gas column, A marginal excess-air-factor setting means to set up a marginal excess air factor according to engine operational status, A rate setting means of basic exhaust air reflux to set up the rate of basic exhaust air reflux according to engine operational status, Said detected actual excess air factor and said set-up marginal excess air factor, A rate operation means of marginal exhaust air reflux, The control unit of the internal combustion engine characterized by having compared said rate of basic exhaust air reflux with said rate of marginal exhaust air reflux, having chosen the rate of exhaust air reflux of the smaller one, and constituting including a rate setting means of target exhaust air reflux to set up as said rate of target exhaust air reflux.

[Claim 2] The control unit of the internal combustion engine according to claim 1 characterized by having a marginal fuel amount-of-supply operation means to calculate the marginal fuel amount of supply from which said marginal excess air factor is obtained, and performing fuel supply by the calculated marginal fuel amount of supply concerned when the rate of marginal exhaust air reflux calculated with said rate operation means of marginal exhaust air reflux is zero or less.

[Claim 3] The control unit of the internal combustion engine having a means to control said inhalation-of-air throttle valve opening in order to infix an inhalation-of-air throttle valve in an internal combustion engine's inhalation-of-air path and to obtain the rate of target exhaust air reflux according to claim 1 or 2. [Claim 4] said marginal exhaust air reflux operation means -- the rate (beta) of marginal exhaust air reflux -- beta=[(K1xGath-K2xLlmdxGf) x(Gath+Gf)]/[K3xGfx (Gath+LlmdxGf)]

K1, K2, and K3 are a multiplier. Gath is a new mind inhalation air content. Llmd is a marginal excess air factor. Gf is the fuel amount of supply.

The control unit of the internal combustion engine of any one publication of claim 1 characterized by calculating based on the becoming formula - claim 3.

[Claim 5] The control unit of the internal combustion engine according to claim 4 characterized by having set said K1 as the value of 0.2-0.3, and setting said K2 and K3 as the value of 3-4.

[Claim 6] The control unit of the internal combustion engine of any one publication of claim 1 - claim 5 with which the new mind inhalation air content used for said operation is characterized by constituting so that it may change with a predetermined delay degree to operational status change when said excess-air-factor detection means is constituted so that an actual excess air factor may be detected based on a new mind inhalation air content.

[Claim 7] Said marginal fuel amount-of-supply operation means is the marginal fuel amount of supply (T Gf) T Gf=(K4xGath)/(K5xLlmd)

The control unit of the internal combustion engine of any one publication of claim 2 characterized by calculating based on the becoming formula - claim 6.

[Claim 8] The control unit of the internal combustion engine according to claim 7 characterized by having

set said K4 as the value of 3.3, and setting said K5 as the value of 3.4. [Claim 9] The control unit of the internal combustion engine of any one publication of claim 1 characterized by for the exhaust air reflux valve controlled by said exhaust air reflux control means having a predetermined progress degree, and controlling it - claim 8. [Claim 10] The control unit of the internal combustion engine of any one publication of claim 2 characterized by for said inhalation-of-air throttle valve having a predetermined progress degree, and controlling it - claim 9.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the control unit of the internal combustion engine having EGR (exhaust air reflux) equipment in detail about an internal combustion engine's control unit. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, as a control unit of the internal combustion engine having EGR equipment, there are some which combined EGR control and fuel-injection control so that it may be indicated by JP,64-66447,A. This conventional control approach takes into consideration the actuation delay of the EGR valve at the time of acceleration (exhaust air reflux control valve). A predetermined period [from] when the command value of the amount of EGR(s) turns into a value (abbreviation close-by-pass-bulb-completely directions) near 0 or it (EGR cut directions), It is going to control the smoke at the time of acceleration (black smoke), and generating of particulate (PM) by carrying out specified quantity loss-in-quantity amendment of the fuel oil consumption, and making it decrease the amount of loss-in-quantity amendments of said fuel oil consumption gradually after said predetermined period progress.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, by the above-mentioned conventional control approach, since it was applied only to the field to which EGR is cut, when whenever [EGR valve-opening] changed between the fields where the amount of EGR(s) does not become in 0, it originated in aggravation of the excess air factor (new mind air weight / fuel weight) accompanying the actuation delay of an EGR valve, and the problem that a smoke (black smoke) and particulate (PM) got worse was not able to be solved.

[0004] Since the request of exhaust air defecation needs to reduce NOx under exhaust air (nitrogen oxides) in a high situation like today especially, possibility that it is necessary to set up highly an EGR rate (the amount of exhaust air reflux / new mind intake air flow) in an EGR field, the excess air factor of a combustion chamber will be in the condition near a limitation (tolerance, such as a smoke and a particulate) in many cases, and an excess air factor will cross said critical point easily to change of few service conditions (EGR rate) is high.

[0005] That is, while controlling a smoke and particulate aggravation at the time of transient operation, I hear that it is necessary to control an excess air factor the optimal, and it is so that discharge of NOx can also be controlled to the specified quantity. Moreover, at the time of transient operation, the fuel amount of supply is always controlled like before, and when it is the approach of correcting an excess air factor, the problem of generating frequently also has a comparatively big output shock.

[0006] This invention was made in view of this conventional actual condition, is the control device of the internal combustion engine having EGR equipment, and aims at offering the control device of the internal combustion engine which enabled it to aim at effectively reduction of NOx, a smoke and particulate reduction, and reservation of operability. Moreover, it is also the purpose of this invention to attain further highly precise-ization of this equipment.

[Means for Solving the Problem] For this reason, the control unit of the internal combustion engine concerning invention according to claim 1 The exhaust air reflux path which opens an internal combustion engine's flueway and inhalation-of-air path for free passage as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, In the control unit of

the internal combustion engine having the exhaust air reflux valve which is infixed in said exhaust air reflux path, and controls the rate of exhaust air reflux, and the exhaust air reflux control means which controls said exhaust air reflux valve so that the rate of target exhaust air reflux is obtained An excess-air-factor detection means to detect the actual excess air factor of the gaseous mixture inhaled in a gas column, A marginal excess-air-factor setting means to set up a marginal excess air factor according to engine operational status, A rate setting means of basic exhaust air reflux to set up the rate of basic exhaust air reflux according to engine operational status, Said detected actual excess air factor and said set-up marginal excess air factor, It was alike, and a rate operation means of marginal exhaust air reflux calculate the rate of marginal exhaust air reflux, and said rate of basic exhaust air reflux were compared with said rate of marginal exhaust air reflux, the rate of exhaust air reflux of the smaller one was chosen [it was based, and], and it constituted including a rate setting means of target exhaust air reflux set up as said rate of target exhaust air reflux.

[0008] It had a marginal fuel amount-of-supply operation means to calculate the marginal fuel amount of supply from which said marginal excess air factor is obtained, and when the rate of marginal exhaust air reflux calculated with said rate operation means of marginal exhaust air reflux was zero or less, it constituted from invention according to claim 2 so that fuel supply might be performed by the calculated marginal fuel amount of supply concerned. In invention according to claim 3, the inhalation-of-air throttle valve was infixed in an internal combustion engine's inhalation-of-air path, and it had a means to control said inhalation-of-air throttle valve opening in order to obtain the rate of target exhaust air reflux.

[0009] invention according to claim 4 -- said marginal exhaust air reflux operation means -- the rate (beta) of marginal exhaust air reflux -- beta=[(K1xGath-K2xLlmdxGf)]/[K3xGfx (Gath+LlmdxGf)] K1, K2, and K3 are a multiplier.

[0010] Gath is a new mind inhalation air content. Llmd is a marginal excess air factor. Gf is the fuel amount of supply.

It constituted so that it might calculate based on the becoming formula. Said K1 was set as the value of 0.2-0.3, and said K2 and K3 consisted of invention according to claim 5 so that it might be set as the value of 3-4

[0011] When said excess-air-factor detection means was constituted so that an actual excess air factor may be detected based on a new mind inhalation air content, the new mind inhalation air content used for the operation concerned consisted of invention according to claim 6 so that it might change with a predetermined delay degree to operational status change. By invention according to claim 7, said marginal fuel amount-of-supply operation means is the marginal fuel amount of supply (T Gf) T Gf=(K4xGath)/(K5xLlmd)

It constituted so that it might calculate based on the becoming formula.

[0012] Said K4 was set as the value of 0.2-0.3, and said K5 consisted of invention according to claim 8 so that it might be set as the value of 3-4. It constituted from invention according to claim 9 so that the exhaust air reflux valve controlled by said exhaust air reflux control means might have a predetermined progress degree and might be controlled. It constituted from invention according to claim 10 so that said inhalation-of-air throttle valve might have a predetermined progress degree and might be controlled. [0013]

[Function] In invention [equipped with the above-mentioned configuration] according to claim 1, the actual excess air factor of the gaseous mixture inhaled in a gas column is detected, and the rate of marginal exhaust air reflux from which a smoke etc. serves as a limitation is calculated based on this actual excess air factor and the marginal excess air factor (for example, excess air factor set as a smoke or particulate tolerance) set up according to engine operational status. And an exhaust-air reflux valve is made control to compare the rate of basic exhaust air reflux (for example, rate of exhaust air reflux set up so that it might become a desired NOx discharge), and said rate of marginal exhaust air reflux, to choose the rate of exhaust-air reflux of the smaller one, to set up as a rate of target exhaust air reflux, and to become with the rate of target exhaust-air reflux about this selected rate of exhaust-air reflux.

[0014] By this, when said rate of basic exhaust air reflux is higher than said rate of marginal exhaust air reflux Since an exhaust air reflux valve is controlled to become said rate of marginal exhaust air reflux, while a smoke and a particulate can be controlled, when said rate of marginal exhaust air reflux is higher

than said rate of basic exhaust air reflux Since an exhaust air reflux valve is controlled to become said rate of basic exhaust air reflux, faults by raising the rate of exhaust air reflux beyond the need, such as aggravation of fuel consumption and an output shock, can be controlled stopping NOx in predetermined. [0015] Moreover, the fuel amount of supply is controlled by opening control of an exhaust air reflux valve, and it enabled it to improve a smoke and a particulate effectively by this in the condition that it cannot control to target exhaust air reflux, at it, by the case where said rate of marginal exhaust air reflux becomes zero (the so-called EGR cut) or less in invention according to claim 2, without increasing NOx more than predetermined so that a marginal excess air factor may be obtained.

[0016] By invention according to claim 3, the inhalation-of-air throttle valve was infixed in an internal combustion engine's inhalation-of-air path, by controlling the opening of an inhalation-of-air throttle valve, it continues extensively and the rate of target (field where inhalation-of-air negative pressure is small) exhaust air reflux was obtained. Thereby, a Diesel engine with the small inhalation-of-air negative pressure which is not usually equipped with an inhalation-of-air diaphragm of a throttle valve etc. also covers the large range, and can realize now the high rate of exhaust air reflux as a rate of target exhaust air reflux. [0017] By the operation approach like invention according to claim 4, if the rate of marginal exhaust air reflux is calculated, the rate of marginal exhaust air reflux can be calculated with high precision and easily. When setting K1 as the value of 0.2-0.3 and setting K2 and K3 as the value of 3-4 like invention according to claim 5, it was checked by experiment etc. that the rate of marginal exhaust air reflux to calculate is computed as a value well approximated to the actual rate of marginal exhaust air reflux even if a presentation, temperature, etc. of exhaust air reflux gas change.

[0018] Since it was made to change the new mind inhalation air content used for the operation concerned with a predetermined delay degree to operational status change when it constituted from invention according to claim 6 so that an actual excess air factor may be detected based on a new mind inhalation air content Since a part for the restoration delay resulting from the inhalation-of-air path volume into the gas column of actual new mind inhalation air etc. can be amended to change of operational status (for example, engine rotational speed, an engine load, inhalation-of-air throttle valve opening), an actual excess air factor can be detected more to high degree of accuracy.

[0019] By the operation approach like invention according to claim 7, if the marginal fuel amount of supply is calculated, the marginal fuel amount of supply can be calculated with high precision and easily. If K4 is set as the value of 0.2-0.3 and K5 is set as the value of 3-4 like invention according to claim 8, the marginal fuel amount of supply near much more actually can be calculated.

[0020] Since it has a predetermined progress degree and the exhaust air reflux valve controlled by said exhaust air reflux control means was controlled by invention according to claim 9, the actuation response delay of an exhaust air reflux valve is cancelable. Since it has a predetermined progress degree and said inhalation-of-air throttle valve was controlled by invention according to claim 10, the actuation response delay of an inhalation-of-air throttle valve is cancelable.

[0021]

[Example] Below, it explains based on the drawing of attachment of one example of this invention. <u>Drawing 2</u> shows the configuration of the electronics control type fuel injection pump (henceforth a ** system pump) carried in the engine 200 (for example, direct injection Diesel engine having EGR equipment) shown in <u>drawing 3</u>.

[0022] The detecting signal of a coolant temperature sensor 107, the detecting signal (signals for amendment, such as a fuel ratio pile) of a fuel temperature sensor 106, etc. are inputted into a control unit 105 by making into a subject the detecting signal of the rotation sensor 101 attached in the ** system pump 100, and the detecting signal of the accelerator opening sensor 108, in addition control mentioned later is performed in a control unit 105 based on these signals.

[0023] Based on the control signal corresponding to the demand fuel oil consumption set up and outputted by the control unit 105 in response to signals corresponding to accelerator actuation of an operator, such as a signal of the accelerator opening sensor 108, and an engine speed, the angle of rotation of a governor motor 103 is controlled, and the controlling mechanism of fuel oil consumption is performed by moving the spill ring 109 connected with the governor motor 103 concerned by the link mechanism to the longitudinal direction in drawing. That is, the fuel compressed within the hyperbaric chamber 111 is made

by controlling the location (namely, feeding stroke) leaked through the spill port 112.

[0024] In addition, the migration to the longitudinal direction in drawing of a plunger 110 is made by the force cam 113. Moreover, based on the signal of the angle-of-rotation location sensor 102, feedback control of the angle-of-rotation location of a governor motor 103 is carried out so that it may be in agreement with a command value (demand fuel oil consumption) from a control unit 105.

[0025] On the other hand, based on the command value (according to the engine speed etc., set up beforehand) of a control unit 105, by controlling the DUTY ratio of the timing control valve 104, the controlling mechanism of fuel injection timing is controlling the timer piston 114 order differential pressure, and controlling the location of the timer piston 114, and has composition which controls fuel injection timing.

[0026] Next, the controlling mechanism of EGR in this example is explained based on drawing 3. The inhalation-of-air path 201 and flueway 202 of an engine 200 are connected through the EGR path 203, the EGR valve (exhaust air reflux valve) 204 is infixed in the EGR path 203 concerned, and the desired amount of EGR(s), i.e., an EGR rate, (the amount of exhaust air reflux / new mind inhalation air content) is obtained by performing opening control of this EGR valve 204.

[0027] The EGR valve 204 is constituted by the magnitude of the negative pressure (negative pressure in actuation room 205A) which acts on a diaphragm 205 controllable in the amount of lifts of a valve element 206, and the amount of EGR(s) (rate) is controlled according to the amount of lifts of this valve element 206. In addition, control of the amount of lifts (EGR) of this EGR valve 204, i.e., the negative pressure in actuation room 205A of the EGR control valve 204 The atmospheric-air side control solenoid valve 208 infixed in atmospheric-air installation path 208A which an end side opens for free passage to atmospheric air and an other end side opens for free passage to actuation room 205A of the EGR control valve 204, An other end side resembles the negative pressure side control solenoid valve 209 infixed in negative pressure installation path 209A which is open for free passage to actuation room 205A, and is performed more to the vacuum pump which an end side does not illustrate. Said atmospheric-air side control solenoid valve 208 and said negative pressure side control solenoid valve 209 are controlled by the control unit 105 by desired opening (DUTY ratio).

[0028] Moreover, as for the amount of lifts of a valve element 206, feedback control of the amount of lifts is carried out by the control unit 105 so that the amount of lifts of the actual valve element 206 may be detected and it may be in agreement with the target amount of lifts by the lift sensor 207 with which the EGR valve 204 was equipped. In addition, although the inhalation-of-air throttle valve 210 is infixed in the upstream of the connection of the EGR path 203 of the inhalation-of-air path 202, this inhalation-of-air throttle valve 210 is controlled by the step motor 210 based on the signal from a control unit 105 that inhalation-of-air negative pressure should be controlled so that the amount of demand EGR(s) is obtained. [0029] Here, the concrete control which the control unit 105 in this example performs is explained according to the flow chart of drawing 4 and drawing 5. In addition, the control unit 105 concerned is equipped with the exhaust air reflux control means concerning this invention, an excess-air-factor detection means, a marginal excess-air-factor setting means, the rate setting means of basic exhaust air reflux, the rate operation means of marginal exhaust air reflux, and the rate setting means of target exhaust air reflux by software.

[0030] Step (it is described as S by a diagram.) Hereafter, by 1, an engine speed (Ne) is read similarly. Accelerator opening (Acc) is read at step 2. At step 3, basic fuel oil consumption (Gf) is calculated with reference to the table shown in <u>drawing 7</u> based on Ne and Acc. In addition, you may make it calculate basic fuel oil consumption (Gf) based on the signal of the angle-of-rotation location sensor 102 etc. In addition, since a fuel ratio pile changes with temperature, it is desirable that it is made to perform temperature compensation.

[0031] At step 4, Limitation lambda (Llmd) is calculated with reference to the table shown in <u>drawing 8</u> based on Ne. At step 5, a basic EGR rate (alpha) is calculated with reference to the table shown in <u>drawing 9</u> based on Ne and Gf. This basic EGR rate (alpha) is set as a value from which the desired NOx reduction effectiveness is acquired, corresponding to operational status, or aiming at reduction of NOx, it is set up so that desired fuel consumption may be obtained. In addition, it is desirable that engine temperature etc. also amends this value so that it may plan combustion stability etc.

[0032] At step 6, the amount of Gath of basic cylinder gas inhalation (new mind inhalation air content) is calculated with reference to the table shown in <u>drawing 10</u> based on Ne. In addition, you may make it detect from an air flow meter or inhalation-of-air negative pressure. Moreover, since a charging efficiency also changes with temperature, it may be made to amend. With reference to the table shown in <u>drawing 11</u>, based on alpha and Ne, it asks for whenever [basic EGR valve-opening] (BA EGR), and the following operations are performed at step 7 based on further this reading value (BA EGR).

[0033] X=X-1</SUB>+(BA EGR-X-1)/n1A EGR = BA EGR+C1x (BA EGR-X)

In addition, -1 of a subscript shows the last operation value, and C1 is a multiplier and an integer predetermined in n1. This operation is equivalent to the primary progress processing of whenever [EGR valve-opening / which expected the response delay of the EGR valve 204].

[0034] At step 8, it is based on alpha and Ne with reference to the table shown in <u>drawing 12</u>, and is basic inhalation-of-air throttle valve opening (BA Thr). It asks and the following operations are performed based on further this reading value (BA Thr).

Y=Y-1+(BA Thr-Y-1)/n2A Thr = BA Thr+C2x (BA Thr-Y)

In addition, -1 of a subscript shows the last operation value, and C2 is a multiplier and an integer predetermined in n2.

[0035] This operation is equivalent to the primary progress processing of the inhalation-of-air throttle valve opening which expected the response delay of the inhalation-of-air throttle valve 210. With reference to the table shown in <u>drawing 13</u>, based on A Thr and Ne, it asks for a coefficient C 3 and the operation of further the following is performed at step 9.

Gath =Gath-1+ (C3 xB Gath-Gath -1) / n3 -- here, -1 of a subscript shows the last operation value, and C3 is a multiplier and an integer predetermined in n3. C3 amends change of the charging efficiency over opening change of the inhalation-of-air throttle valve 210. The operation concerned is equivalent to the primary delay processing in which the capacity of the inhalation-of-air path 201 was taken into consideration.

[0036] At step 10, a marginal EGR rate (beta) is calculated based on Gath, Gf, and Llmd. An operation here is performed by [as being the following].

beta=[(K1xGath-K2xLlmdxGf) x(Gath+Gf)]/[K3xGfx (Gath+LlmdxGf)]

K1, K2, and K3 -- a multiplier -- it is -- K -- 1 = 0.2 - 0.3, K2, and K3=3.0-4.0 it is .

[0037] Step 11 compares Above alpha and Above beta. If it is alpha
beta, it will progress to step 12, and if it is alpha>=beta, it will progress to step 15. At step 12, it is alpha
beta, and since it is generous to a marginal EGR rate (beta), a basic EGR rate (alpha) is made into an output EGR rate (O EGR) so that neither a smoke nor output characteristics may be worsened beyond the need and NOx can be reduced for example, as a demand.

[0038] At step 13, it is A EGR. A value is considered as whenever [output EGR valve-opening] (OA EGR). At step 14, it is A Thr. About a value, it is output inhalation-of-air throttle valve opening (OA Thr). It carries out. Although it progresses to step 15 on the other hand since the opening of EGR valve 204 grade will be set up exceeding a marginal EGR rate and a smoke and a particulate may get worse at step 12 when it is judged that it is alpha>=beta, step 15 compares beta and 0 first.

[0039] If it is beta>=0, since it is not EGR cut conditions, it progresses to step 16. It progresses to step 19 noting that it is EGR cut conditions, if it is beta< 0. At step 16, the value of beta is made into an output EGR rate (O EGR) so that a smoke and particulate aggravation can be prevented preferentially, and so that the maximum reduction also of NOx can be carried out.

[0040] With reference to the table of <u>drawing 11</u> etc., based on beta and Ne, it asks for whenever [basic EGR valve-opening] (BA EGR), and the operation of further the following is performed at step 17. X=X-1+(BA EGR-X-1)/n1A EGR = BA EGR+C1x (BA EGR-X)

In addition, -1 of a subscript shows the last operation value, and C1 is a multiplier and an integer predetermined in n1.

[0041] This operation is equivalent to the primary progress processing of whenever [EGR valve-opening / which expected the response delay of the EGR valve 204]. and -- this (A EGR) -- a value is considered as whenever [output EGR valve-opening] (OA EGR). At step 18, it is based on beta and Ne with reference to the table shown in drawing 12, and is basic inhalation-of-air throttle valve opening (BA Thr). It asks and

the following operations are performed based on further this reading value (BA Thr). [0042] Y=Y-1+(BA Thr-Y -1)/n2A Thr = BA Thr+C2x (BA Thr-Y)

In addition, -1 of a subscript shows the last operation value, and C2 is a multiplier and an integer predetermined in n2. This operation is equivalent to the primary progress processing of the inhalation-of-air throttle valve opening which expected the response delay of the inhalation-of-air throttle valve 210. [0043] and -- this (A Thr) -- a value -- output inhalation-of-air throttle valve opening (OA Thr) ** -- it carries out. In addition, what passed step 14 and step 18 progresses to step 24, and let Gf be the output injection quantity (O Gf) as it is here. At step 25 - step 27, a signal is outputted to each actuator based on the result of an operation to the above.

[0044] Although it progresses to step 19 on the other hand when it is judged at step 15 that it is beta< 0 and they are EGR cut conditions, it is referred to as output EGR rate =0 (With/Out EGR, i.e., EGR cut,) at step 19. At step 20, =0 (close by-pass bulb completely) costs whenever [output EGR valve-opening] (OA EGR). At step 21, it considers as an output inhalation-of-air throttle valve opening (OA Thr) =Max value (full open).

[0045] And at step 22, the marginal injection quantity (T Gf) is calculated by the following operation expression so that the marginal excess air factor set up so that neither a smoke nor a particulate may get worse more than predetermined may be obtained.

T Gf=(K4xGath)/(K5xLlmd)

Here, the values of 0.2-0.3 and K5 of the value of K4 are 3-4.

[0046] At step 23, it is the output injection quantity (O Gf) about (T Gf). After carrying out, it progresses to step 25 and a signal is outputted to each actuator like **** based on the result of an operation of step 20 - step 23. In addition, in this example, after the operation of beta and T Gf, although re-amendment is omitted since there is little change of Gath by this, although the value of Gath will change a little in order for amendment to join inhalation-of-air throttle valve opening, it may be made to carry out.

[0047] Continuously, opening control of the EGR valve 204 is explained according to the flow chart of drawing 6. Whenever [output EGR valve-opening / which is the result of an operation of the flow chart of drawing 4 and drawing 5 at step 100] It reads. (OA EGR) At step 101, it is an output EGR valve lift (T Lift). It asks based on drawing 14.

[0048] EGR valve lift actual at step 102 (S Lift) It detects from the output signal of the lift sensor 207. At step 103, it is -(S Lift) =deltaLift (T Lift). It asks. Step 104 compares deltaLift and the predetermined value a. If it is deltaLift<a, it will progress to step 105, and if it is deltaLift>=a, it will progress to step 107. [0049] Step 105 compares deltaLift and predetermined value-a. If it is deltaLift>-a, this flow will be ended as it is. If it is deltaLift<=-a, it will progress to step 106. deltaLift is small more than predetermined, and since the actual amounts of lifts are insufficient, a driving signal is controlled by step 106 to decrease the opening of the atmospheric-air side solenoid valve 208 to fit in the range of - a<delta Lift<a. [0050] Since deltaLift is large more than predetermined and the actual amount of lifts is too large, a driving signal is controlled by step 107 to make the quantity of the opening of the atmospheric-air side solenoid valve 208 increase to fit in the range of - a < delta Lift < a. As mentioned above, the fuel oil consumption which becomes settled by accelerator opening (Acc) and the engine speed (Ne) according to this example (Gf), the amount (Gath) of cylinder gas inhaled in the limitation lambda (Llmd) set up for every service condition, and a cylinder It is alike, it is based and calculate the marginal EGR rate (beta) which attains Limitation lambda, and when the marginal EGR rate (beta) concerned is smaller than the basic EGR rate (alpha) set up beforehand By carrying out opening control, EGR valve 204 grade so that it may become the marginal EGR rate (beta) concerned an excess air factor -- the optimal -- controllable -- with -- **** -- the maximum smoke and a particulate can be controlled, without increasing NOx more than predetermined -both (step 11, step 15 - step 18 corresponding) When said marginal EGR rate (beta) is larger than said basic EGR rate (alpha) By controlling EGR valve 204 grade to become said basic EGR rate (alpha) Faults by raising the rate of exhaust air reflux beyond the need, stopping NOx in predetermined, such as aggravation of fuel consumption and an output shock, can be controlled (step 11 - step 14 correspond). an excess air factor -- the optimal -- controllable -- with -- **** -- in addition -- and, when said marginal EGR rate (beta) becomes zero (EGR cut) or less It is the marginal injection quantity (T Gf) so that Limitation lambda may be acquired. Since it controls, a smoke and a particulate can be controlled effectively, without increasing



NOx more than predetermined (step 11, step 15, step 19 - step 23 correspond).

[0051] That is, since according to this example the EGR valve 204, the inhalation-of-air throttle valve 210, or fuel oil consumption was controlled so that the excess air factor in an actual cylinder was presumed and a desired excess air factor was obtained based on the presumed result concerned, even if it is at the time of transient operation etc., NOx reduction, a smoke and particulate reduction, and reservation of operability can be attained on high level.

[0052] In addition, about the inhalation-of-air throttle valve 210, it is also omissible. That is, it is used in order to increase inhalation-of-air negative pressure so that a desired EGR rate can usually be attained, but even if it does not form the inhalation-of-air throttle valve 210, the inhalation-of-air throttle valve 210 may be omitted in [when / For example, there being an inhalation-of-air throttle valve from the first. / a jump-spark-ignition type engine with large inhalation-of-air negative pressure, when a demand EGR rate is low from the first / etc.], when a desired EGR rate is acquired.

[0053] Moreover, in this example, although the delivery type pump was explained to the example, not only this but when a sequence-type pump is adopted, of course, this invention can be applied. Moreover, this invention is applicable even if it is in not only a direct injection Diesel engine but an accessory cell type Diesel engine, and an Otto engine.

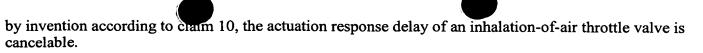
[0054]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to invention according to claim 1, the actual excess air factor of the gaseous mixture inhaled in a gas column is detected. This actual excess air factor, Based on the marginal excess air factor set up according to engine operational status, the rate of marginal exhaust air reflux from which a smoke etc. serves as a limitation is calculated. The rate of basic exhaust air reflux, Compare the rate of marginal exhaust air reflux, choose the rate of exhaust air reflux of the smaller one, and since the exhaust air reflux valve was controlled as a rate of target exhaust air reflux, this selected rate of exhaust air reflux When said rate of basic exhaust air reflux is higher than said rate of marginal exhaust air reflux Since an exhaust air reflux valve is controlled to become said rate of marginal exhaust air reflux, while a smoke and a particulate can be controlled, when said rate of marginal exhaust air reflux is higher than said rate of basic exhaust air reflux Since an exhaust air reflux valve is controlled to become said rate of basic exhaust air reflux, faults by raising the rate of exhaust air reflux beyond the need, such as aggravation of fuel consumption and an output shock, can be controlled stopping NOx in predetermined. [0055] Moreover, according to invention according to claim 2, by the case where said rate of marginal exhaust air reflux becomes zero (the so-called EGR cut) or less, since the fuel amount of supply was controlled by opening control of an exhaust air reflux valve in the condition that it cannot control to target exhaust air reflux so that a marginal excess air factor was obtained, a smoke and a particulate can be improved effectively, without increasing NOx more than predetermined.

[0056] According to invention according to claim 3, the large range can be covered and the high rate of exhaust air reflux can be realized as a rate of target exhaust air reflux. According to invention according to claim 4, the rate of marginal exhaust air reflux can be calculated with high precision and easily. According to invention according to claim 5, the rate of marginal exhaust air reflux can be calculated as a value well approximated to the much more actual rate of marginal exhaust air reflux.

[0057] When according to invention according to claim 6 it constitutes so that an actual excess air factor may be detected based on a new mind inhalation air content Since it was made to change the new mind inhalation air content used for the operation concerned with a predetermined delay degree to operational status change Since a part for the restoration delay resulting from the inhalation-of-air path volume into the gas column of actual new mind inhalation air etc. can be amended to change of operational status (for example, engine rotational speed, an engine load, inhalation-of-air throttle valve opening), an actual excess air factor is more detectable to high degree of accuracy.

[0058] According to invention according to claim 7, the marginal fuel amount of supply can be calculated with high precision and easily. According to invention according to claim 8, the marginal fuel amount of supply near much more actually can be calculated. Since according to invention according to claim 9 it has a predetermined progress degree and the exhaust air reflux valve controlled by said exhaust air reflux control means was controlled, the actuation response delay of an exhaust air reflux valve is cancelable. [0059] Since it has a predetermined progress degree and said inhalation-of-air throttle valve was controlled



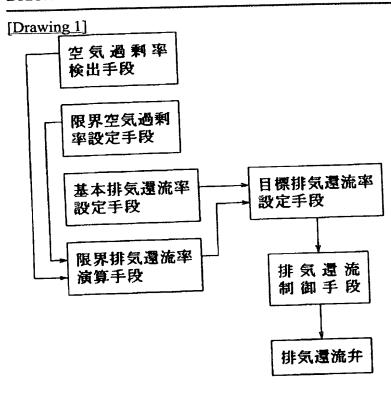
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* NOTICES *

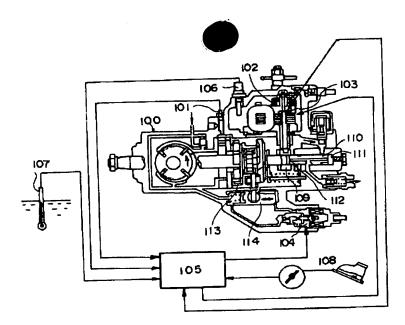
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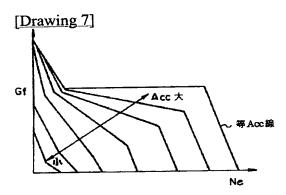
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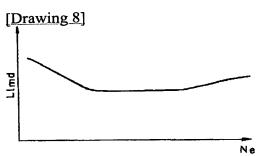
DRAWINGS

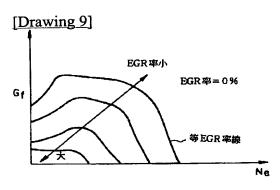


[Drawing 2]

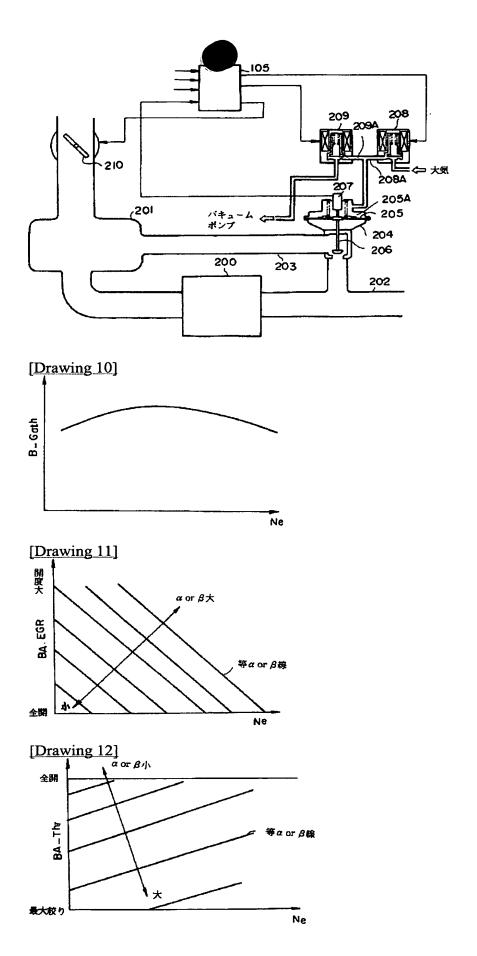


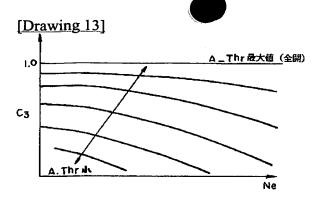




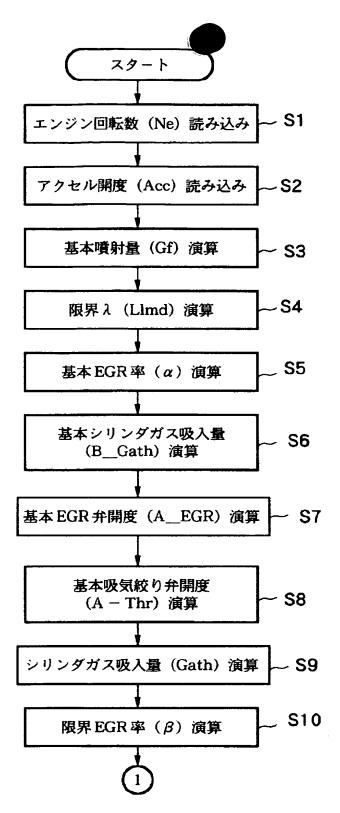


[Drawing 3]

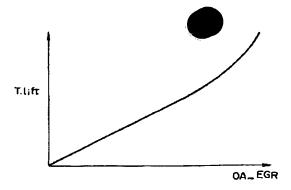




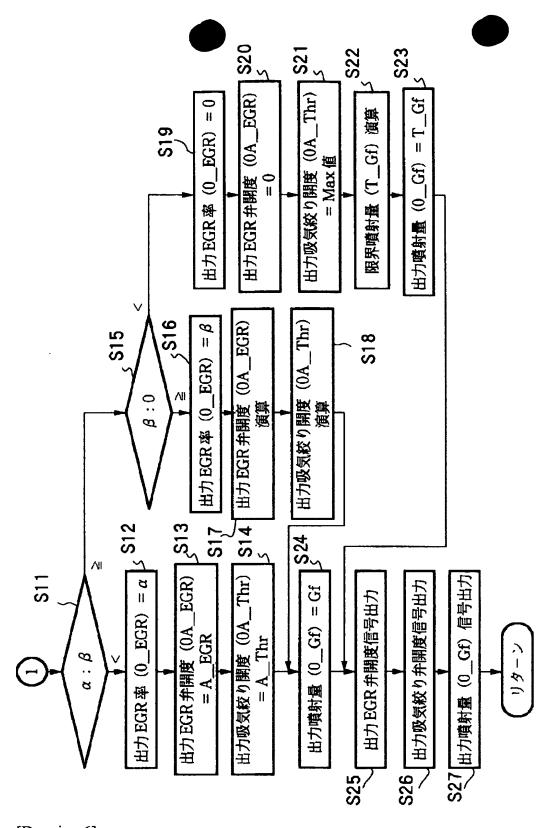
[Drawing 4]



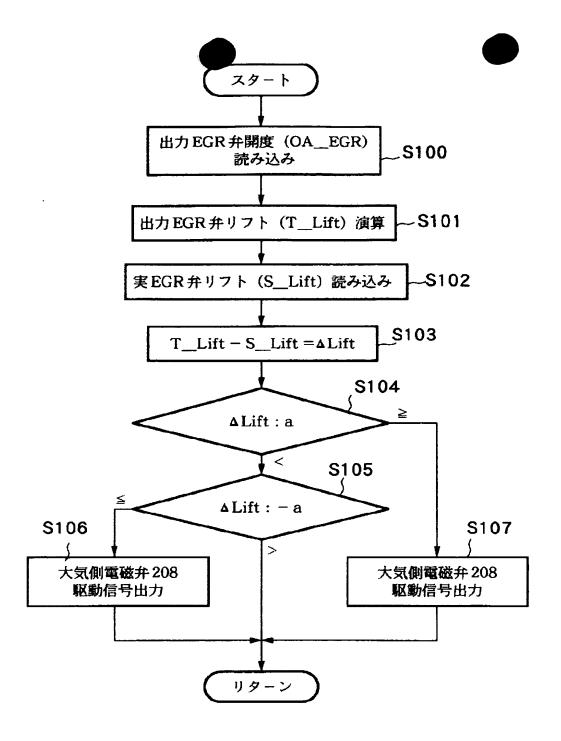
[Drawing 14]



[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]



[Translation done.]

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(54) CONTROL DEVICE OF INTERNAL COMBUSTION **ENGINE**

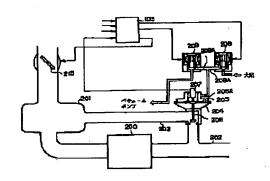
(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To restrain such inconvenience as the worsening of a fuel consumption and an output shock by selecting a smaller exhaust gas recirculation rate after comparing a basic exhaust gas recirculation rate with a limit exhaust gas recirculation rate and setting this as a target exhaust gas recirculation rate and controlling an exhaust gas recirculation valve.

CONSTITUTION: EGR amount (rate, exhaust gas recirculation amount/fresh air intake amount) controlled in response to the lift amount of a valve element 206 by the size of the negative pressure in an operation room 205A acting on a diaphragm 205 by EGR valve (exhaust gas recirculation valve) 204. The lift amount of EGR valve 204 is controlled by an atmosphere side control solenoid valve 208 and a negative pressure side control solenoid valve 209 provided in an atmosphere introducing passage 208A communicating one end side to the atmosphere and the other end side to the operation room 205A. An air surplus rate is controlled most suitably by controlling the EGR valve 204 so as to be the limit EGR rate when the limit EGR rate is smaller than the basic EGR rate set in advance and the basic EGR rate when it is larger after

calculating based on a limit λ set at every fuel injection amount and an operation condition and a cylinder gas amount.

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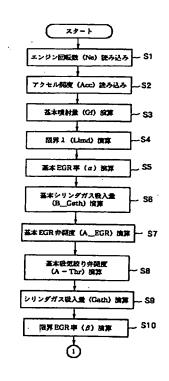
(54) 【発明の名称】 内燃機関の制御装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】NOxの低減と、スモークの低減と、運転性の確保と、を効果的に図れるEGR装置を備えた内燃機関の制御装置を提供すること。

【構成】予め運転状態に応じて設定された基本EGR率 (α) と、スモーク等が限界となる限界EGR率 (β) と、を演算等により求め $(S1 \sim S10)$ 、基本EGR率

 (α) と限界EGR率 (β) とを比較する(S11)。 α $< \beta$ $< \beta$ <



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】内燃機関の排気通路と吸気通路とを連通する排気還流通路と、

前記排気還流通路に介装され、排気還流率を制御する排 気還流弁と、

目標排気還流率が得られるように前記排気還流弁を制御 する排気還流制御手段と、

を備えた内燃機関の制御装置において、

気筒内に吸入される混合気の実際の空気過剰率を検出する空気過剰率検出手段と、

機関運転状態に応じて限界空気過剰率を設定する限界空 気過剰率設定手段と、

機関運転状態に応じて基本排気還流率を設定する基本排 気還流率設定手段と、

前記検出された実際の空気過剰率と、前記設定された限 界空気過剰率と、に基づいて、限界排気還流率を演算す る限界排気還流率演算手段と、

前記基本排気還流率と、前記限界排気還流率と、を比較して、小さいほうの排気還流率を選択して、前記目標排気還流率として設定する目標排気還流率設定手段と、を含んで構成したことを特徴とする内燃機関の制御装置

【請求項2】前記限界排気還流率演算手段により演算される限界排気還流率が0以下のときに、前記限界空気過剰率が得られる限界燃料供給量を演算する限界燃料供給量演算手段を備え、当該演算された限界燃料供給量で燃料供給を行なうようにしたことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の内燃機関の制御装置。

【請求項3】内燃機関の吸気通路に吸気絞り弁を介装し、目標排気還流率を得るべく、前記吸気絞り弁開度を制御する手段を備えた請求項1または請求項2に記載の_内燃機関の制御装置。

【請求項4】前記限界排気還流演算手段が、限界排気還 流率 (β) を、

 $\beta = \{ (K1 \times Gath - K2 \times L \ lmd \times Gf) \times (Gath + Gf) \} / (K3 \times Gf \times (Gath + L \ lmd \times Gf) \}$

K1, K2, K3は係数。Gathは新気吸入空気量。L1mdは限界空気過剰率。Gfは燃料供給量。

なる式に基づいて演算することを特徴とする請求項1~ 請求項3の何れか1つに記載の内燃機関の制御装置。

【請求項5】前記K1が、0.2~0.3の値に設定され、

前記K2及びK3が、3~4の値に設定されたことを特徴とする請求項4に記載の内燃機関の制御装置。

【請求項6】前記空気過剰率検出手段が、新気吸入空気量に基づいて実際の空気過剰率を検出するように構成された場合に、前記演算に用いる新気吸入空気量が、運転状態変化に対して所定の遅れ次数をもって変化されるように構成したことを特徴とする請求項1~請求項5の何

れか1つに記載の内燃機関の制御装置。

【請求項7】前記限界燃料供給量演算手段が、限界燃料 供給量(TGI)を、

 $T Gf = (K4 \times Gath) / (K5 \times L lmd)$

なる式に基づいて演算することを特徴とする請求項2~ 請求項6の何れか1つに記載の内燃機関の制御装置。

【請求項8】前記K4が、0.2~0.3の値に設定され、

前記K5が、3~4の値に設定されたことを特徴とする 請求項7に記載の内燃機関の制御装置。

【請求項9】前記排気還流制御手段により制御される排気還流弁が、所定の進み次数をもって制御されることを特徴とする請求項1~請求項8の何れか1つに記載の内燃機関の制御装置。

【請求項10】前記吸気絞り弁が、所定の進み次数をもって制御されることを特徴とする請求項2~請求項9の何れか1つに記載の内燃機関の制御装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、内燃機関の制御装置に 関し、詳しくは、EGR(排気還流)装置を備えた内燃 機関の制御装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、EGR装置を備えた内燃機関の制御装置として、例えば特開昭64-66447号公報に開示されるように、EGR制御と燃料噴射制御とを組み合わせたものがある。かかる従来の制御方法は、加速時のEGR弁(排気還流制御弁)の作動遅れを考慮して、EGR量の指令値が0又はそれに近い値(略全閉指示)になったとき(EGRカット指示)から所定期間、燃料噴射量を所定量減量補正し、前記所定期間経過後に、徐々に前記燃料噴射量の減量補正量を減少させるようにすることによって、加速時のスモーク(黒煙)やパティキュレート(PM)の発生を抑制しようとするものである

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上記従来の制御方法では、EGRがカットされる領域にしか適用されないため、EGR量が0とはならない領域間でEGR弁開度が変化する場合には、EGR弁の作動遅れに伴う空気過剰率(新気空気重量/燃料重量)の悪化に起因し、スモーク(黒煙)やパティキュレート(PM)が悪化するといった問題を解決することができなかった。

【0004】特に、今日のように排気清浄化の要請が高い状況では、排気中のNOx(窒素酸化物)を低減する必要があるため、EGR領域内でEGR率(排気還流量/新気吸入空気流量)を高く設定する必要があり、燃焼室内の空気過剰率が限界(スモーク、パティキュレート等の許容限界)に近い状態となっている場合が多く、僅かな運転条件(EGR率)の変化に対して、空気過剰率

が、容易に前記限界点を越えてしまう可能性が高い。

【0005】つまり、過渡運転時において、スモークやパティキュレートの悪化を抑制する一方で、NOxの排出も所定量に抑制できるように、空気過剰率を最適に制御する必要があるということである。また、過渡運転時に、常に従来のように燃料供給量を制御して、空気過剰率を修正する方法とすると、比較的大きな出力ショックが頻繁に発生するという問題もある。

【0006】本発明は、かかる従来の実情に鑑みなされたもので、EGR装置を備えた内燃機関の制御装置であって、NOxの低減と、スモークやパティキュレートの低減と、運転性の確保と、を効果的に図れるようにした内燃機関の制御装置を提供することを目的とする。また、本装置の更なる髙精度化を図ることも本発明の目的である。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】このため、請求項1に記 載の発明にかかる内燃機関の制御装置は、図1に示すよ うに、内燃機関の排気通路と吸気通路とを連通する排気 還流通路と、前記排気還流通路に介装され、排気還流率 を制御する排気還流弁と、目標排気還流率が得られるよ うに前記排気還流弁を制御する排気還流制御手段と、を 備えた内燃機関の制御装置において、気筒内に吸入され る混合気の実際の空気過剰率を検出する空気過剰率検出 手段と、機関運転状態に応じて限界空気過剰率を設定す る限界空気過剰率設定手段と、機関運転状態に応じて基 本排気還流率を設定する基本排気還流率設定手段と、前 記検出された実際の空気過剰率と、前記設定された限界 空気過剰率と、に基づいて、限界排気還流率を演算する 限界排気還流率演算手段と、前記基本排気還流率と、前 記限界排気還流率と、を比較して、小さいほうの排気還 流率を選択して、前記目標排気還流率として設定する目 標排気還流率設定手段と、を含んで構成した。

【0008】請求項2に記載の発明では、前記限界排気 還流率演算手段により演算される限界排気還流率が0以 下のときに、前記限界空気過剰率が得られる限界燃料供 給量を演算する限界燃料供給量演算手段を備え、当該演 算された限界燃料供給量で燃料供給を行なうように構成 した。請求項3に記載の発明では、内燃機関の吸気通路 に吸気絞り弁を介装し、目標排気還流率を得るべく、前 記吸気絞り弁開度を制御する手段を備えるようにした。

【0009】請求項4に記載の発明では、前記限界排気 還流演算手段が、限界排気還流率(β)を、

 $\beta = (K1 \times Gath - K2 \times Llmd \times Gf) \times (Gath + Gf) / (K3 \times Gf \times (Gath + Llmd \times Gf))$

K1, K2, K3は係数。

【0010】Gathは新気吸入空気量。Llmdは限界空 気過剰率。Gfは燃料供給量。

なる式に基づいて演算するように構成した。請求項5に

記載の発明では、前記K1が、 $0.2\sim0.3$ の値に設定され、前記K2及びK3が、 $3\sim4$ の値に設定されるように構成した。

【0011】請求項6に記載の発明では、前記空気過剰率検出手段が、新気吸入空気量に基づいて実際の空気過剰率を検出するように構成された場合に、当該演算に用いる新気吸入空気量が、運転状態変化に対して所定の遅れ次数をもって変化されるように構成した。請求項7に記載の発明では、前記限界燃料供給量演算手段が、限界燃料供給量(TGf)を、

 $T Gf = (K4 \times Gath) / (K5 \times L 1 md)$ なる式に基づいて演算するように構成した。

【0012】請求項8に記載の発明では、前記K4が、0.2~0.3の値に設定され、前記K5が、3~4の値に設定されるように構成した。請求項9に記載の発明では、前記排気還流制御手段により制御される排気還流弁が、所定の進み次数をもって制御されるように構成じた。請求項10に記載の発明では、前記吸気絞り弁が、所定の進み次数をもって制御されるように構成した。

[0013]

【作用】上記構成を備える請求項1に記載の発明では、 気筒内に吸入される混合気の実際の空気過剰率を検出 し、この実際の空気過剰率と、機関運転状態に応じて設 定された限界空気過剰率(例えば、スモークやパティキ ュレートの許容限界に設定された空気過剰率)と、に基 づいて、例えばスモーク等が限界となる限界排気還流率 を演算する。そして、基本排気還流率(例えば、所望の NOx排出量となるように設定された排気還流率)と、 前記限界排気還流率と、を比較して、小さいほうの排気 還流率を選択し、この選択された排気還流率を、目標排 気還流率として設定し、目標排気還流率となるように、 排気還流弁を制御するようにする。

【0014】これにより、前記限界排気還流率より、前記基本排気還流率の方が高い場合には、前記限界排気還流率となるように、排気還流弁が制御されるので、スモークやパティキュレートを抑制できる一方、前記限界排気還流率が、前記基本排気還流率より高い場合には、前記基本排気還流率となるように、排気還流弁が制御されるので、NOxを所定内に抑えつつ必要以上に排気還流率を高めることによる燃費の悪化や出力ショック等の不具合を抑制できることになる。

【0015】また、請求項2に記載の発明では、前記限界排気還流率が0以下(所謂EGRカット)となる場合で、排気還流弁の開度制御では目標排気還流に制御しきれない状態では、限界空気過剰率が得られるように、燃料供給量を制御するようにし、これにより、NOxを所定以上増大させずにスモークやパティキュレートを効果的に改善できるようにした。

【0016】請求項3に記載の発明では、内燃機関の吸 気通路に吸気絞り弁を介装し、吸気絞り弁の開度を制御 することで、広範に亘って(吸気負圧が小さい領域等でも)目標排気還流率が得られるようにした。これにより、例えば、スロットル弁等の吸気絞りが通常備わらない吸気負圧の小さなディーゼル機関等でも、広い範囲に亘って、高い排気還流率を目標排気還流率として実現できるようになる。

【0017】請求項4に記載の発明のような演算方法で、限界排気還流率を演算するようにすれば、高精度かつ簡単に、限界排気還流率を演算することができる。請求項5に記載の発明のように、K1を、0.2~0.3の値に設定し、K2及びK3を、3~4の値に設定すれば、演算される限界排気還流率が、排気還流ガスの組成や温度等が変化しても、実際の限界排気還流率によく近似できた値として算出されることが、実験等により確認された。

【0018】請求項6に記載の発明では、新気吸入空気量に基づいて実際の空気過剰率を検出するように構成した場合に、当該演算に用いる新気吸入空気量を、運転状態変化に対して所定の遅れ次数をもって変化させるようにしたので、運転状態(例えば、機関回転速度,機関負荷、吸気絞り弁開度)の変化に対して、実際の新気吸入空気の気筒内への吸気通路容積等に起因する充填遅れ分を補正することができるので、より高精度に、実際の空気過剰率を検出できるようになる。

【0019】請求項7に記載の発明のような演算方法で、限界燃料供給量を演算するようにすれば、高精度かつ簡単に、限界燃料供給量を演算することができる。請求項8に記載の発明のように、K4を、0.2~0.3の値に設定し、K5を、3~4の値に設定すれば、一層実際に近い限界燃料供給量を演算することができる。

【0020】請求項9に記載の発明では、前記排気還流制御手段により制御される排気還流弁を、所定の進み次数をもって制御するようにしたので、排気還流弁の作動応答遅れを解消することができる。請求項10に記載の発明では、前記吸気絞り弁を、所定の進み次数をもって制御するようにしたので、吸気絞り弁の作動応答遅れを解消することができる。

[0021]

【実施例】以下に、本発明の一実施例を添付の図面に基づいて説明する。図2は、図3に示すエンジン200 (例えば、EGR装置を備えた直接噴射式ディーゼル機関)に搭載される電子制御式燃料噴射ポンプ(以下、電制ポンプと言う)の構成を示している。

【0022】電制ポンプ100に取付けられた回転センサ101の検出信号、及びアクセル開度センサ108の検出信号を主体として、その他水温センサ107の検出信号、燃料温度センサ106の検出信号(燃料比重等の補正用信号)等が、コントロールユニット105では、これら信号に基づいて、後述する制御を行うようになっている。

【0023】燃料噴射量の制御機構は、運転者のアクセル操作に対応したアクセル開度センサ108の信号やエンジン回転数等の信号を受けてコントロールユニット105で設定され出力される要求燃料噴射量に対応した制御信号に基づいて、ガバナモータ103の回転角が制御され、当該ガバナモータ103にリンク機構によって連結されたスピルリング109を図中左右方向に移動させることにより行われる。つまり、高圧室111内で圧縮された燃料が、スピルポート112を介してリークする位置(即ち、圧送ストローク)を制御することでなされる。

【0024】なお、プランジャ110の図中左右方向への移動は、フォースカム113によってなされる。また、ガバナモータ103の回転角度位置は、回転角度位置センサ102の信号に基づき、コントロールユニット105からの指令値(要求燃料噴射量)に一致するようにフィードバック制御されるようになっている。

【0025】一方、燃料噴射時期の制御機構は、コントロールユニット105の指令値(エンジン回転数等に応じて予め設定されている)に基づき、タイミングコントロールバルブ104のDUTY比を制御することによって、タイマピストン114の前後差圧を制御し、タイマピストン114の位置を制御することで、噴射時期を制御する構成となっている。

【0026】次に、本実施例におけるEGRの制御機構について、図3に基づき説明する。エンジン200の吸気通路201と排気通路202とは、EGR通路203を介して接続されており、当該EGR通路203には、EGR弁(排気還流弁)204が介装され、このEGR弁204の開度制御を行うことで、所望のEGR量、即ちEGR率(排気還流量/新気吸入空気量)が得られるようになっている。

【0027】EGR弁204は、ダイアフラム205に 作用する負圧(作動室205A内負圧)の大きさによっ て、弁体206のリフト量を制御可能に構成されてお り、この弁体206のリフト量に応じてEGR量(率) が制御されるようになっている。なお、このEGR弁2 04のリフト (EGR) 量、即ち、EGR制御弁204 の作動室205A内の負圧の制御は、一端側が大気に、 他端側がEGR制御弁204の作動室205Aに連通す る大気導入通路208Aに介装される大気側制御電磁弁 208と、一端側が図示しないパキュームポンプに、他 端側が作動室205Aに連通する負圧導入通路209A に介装される負圧側制御電磁弁209と、により行われ るようになっている。前記大気側制御電磁弁208.前 記負圧側制御電磁弁209は、コントロールユニット1 05により、所望の開度(DUTY比)に制御されるも のである。

【0028】また、弁体206のリフト量は、EGR弁204に備えられたリフトセンサ207によって実際の

弁体206のリフト量が検出され、目標のリフト量と一致するように、コントロールユニット105によりリフト量がフィードバック制御されるようになっている。なお、吸気通路202のEGR通路203の接続部の上流側には、吸気絞り弁210が介装されているが、この吸気絞り弁210は、要求EGR量が得られるように吸気負圧を制御すべく、コントロールユニット105からの信号に基づきステップモータ210により制御されるものである。

【0029】ここで、本実施例におけるコントロールユニット105が行う具体的な制御について、図4,図5のフローチャートに従って説明する。なお、本発明に係る排気還流制御手段、空気過剰率検出手段、限界空気過剰率設定手段、基本排気還流率設定手段、限界排気還流率演算手段、目標排気還流率設定手段は、当該コントロールユニット105が、ソフトウェア的に備えるものである。

【0030】ステップ(図では、Sと記してある。以下、同様)1では、エンジン回転数(Ne)を読み込む。ステップ2では、アクセル開度(Acc)を読み込む。ステップ3では、図7に示すテーブル等を参照し、Ne,Accに基づき、基本燃料噴射量(Gf)を演算する。なお、回転角度位置センサ102の信号等に基づき、基本燃料噴射量(Gf)を演算するようにしてもよい。なお、温度により燃料比重が異なるので、温度補正を行うようにするのが好ましい。

【0031】ステップ4では、図8に示すテーブル等を参照し、Neに基づき、限界 λ (L1md)を演算する。ステップ5では、図9に示すテーブル等を参照し、Ne,Gfに基づき、基本EGR α (α)を演算する。この基本EGR α (α)は、運転状態に応じ、例えば所型のNO α (低減効果が得られるような値に設定されたり、NO α の低減を図りつつ所望の燃費が得られるように設定されたりするものである。なお、この値も、燃焼安定性等を図るべく、機関温度等により補正するのが好ましい。

【0032】ステップ6では、図10に示すテーブル等を参照し、Neに基づき、基本シリンダガス吸入量(新気吸入空気量)B Gathを演算する。なお、エアフローメータ、或いは吸気負圧等から検出するようにしてもよい。また、温度により充填効率も異なってくるので補正を行うようにしてもよい。ステップ7では、図11に示すテーブル等を参照し、α、Neに基づいて、基本EGR弁開度(BA EGR)を求め、更に、今回の読み込み値(BA EGR)に基づいて、以下の演算を行う。

[0 0 3 3] $X=X_{-1}+$ (BA EGR-X-1) / n 1 A EGR = BA EGR +C1×(BA EGR -X)

なお、添字の-1は前回の演算値を示し、CIは係数、n1 は所定の整数である。この演算は、EGR弁204の応答遅れを見込んだEGR弁開度の1次の進み処理に相当 する。

【0034】ステップ8では、図12に示すテーブル等を参照し、 α とNeとに基づいて、基本吸気絞り弁開度(BA Thr)を求め、更に、今回の読み込み値(BA Thr)に基づいて、以下の演算を行う。

 $Y = Y_{-1} + (BA Thr - Y_{-1}) / n 2$

A Thr = BA Thr $+C2 \times (BA Thr - Y)$

なお、添字の-1は前回の演算値を示し、C2は係数、n2は所定の整数である。

【0035】この演算は、吸気絞り弁210の応答遅れを見込んだ吸気絞り弁開度の1次の進み処理に相当する。ステップ9では、図13に示すテーブル等を参照し、AThr,Neに基づき、係数C3を求め、更に、以下の演算を行う。

Gath =Gath -1 + $(C3 \times B Gath$ -Gath -1) / n 3 ここで、添字の-1は前回の演算値を示し、C3は係数、n 3 は所定の整数である。C3は、吸気絞り弁 2 1 0 の開度変化に対する充填効率の変化を補正するものである。当該演算は、吸気通路 2 0 1 の容量を考慮した 1 次の遅れ処理に相当する。

【0036】ステップ10では、Gath、Gf、Llmd に基づいて、限界EGR率(β)を演算する。ここでの 演算は、以下のようにして行われる。

 $\beta = (K1 \times Gath - K2 \times Llmd \times Gf) \times (Gath + Gf) / (K3 \times Gf \times (Gath + Llmd \times Gf))$

K1, K2, K3は係数であり、 $K1=0.2 \sim 0.3$ 、K2, $K3=3.0 \sim 4.0$ である。

【0037】ステップ11では、前記 α と、前記 β と、を比較する。 α < β であればステップ12へ進み、 α \geq β であればステップ15へ進む。ステップ12では、 α < β であり、限界EGR率(β)まで余裕があるので、例えば、必要以上にスモークや出力特性等を悪化させず NOxを要求通りに低減できるように、基本EGR率(α)を、出力EGR率(0 EGR)とする。

【0038】ステップ13では、AEGRの値を、出力EGR弁開度(OAEGR)とする。ステップ14では、AThrの値を、出力吸気絞り弁開度(OAThr)とする。一方、ステップ12で、 $\alpha \ge \beta$ であると判断された場合には、限界EGR率を越えてEGR弁204等の開度が設定されてしまいスモークやパティキュレートが悪化する可能性があるので、ステップ15へ進むが、ステップ15では、まず β と0とを比較する。

【0039】 $\beta \ge 0$ であれば、EGRカット条件ではないので、ステップ16 へ進む。 $\beta < 0$ であれば、EGRカット条件であるとして、ステップ19 へ進む。ステップ16 では、スモークやパティキュレートの悪化を優先的に防止できるように、かつNOx も最大限低減できるように、 β の値を、出力EGR率(0 EGR)とする。

【0040】ステップ17では、図11のテーブル等を

参照して、 β , Neに基づいて、基本EGR弁開度 (BA EGR) を求め、更に、以下の演算を行う。

 $X = X_{-1} + (BA EGR - X_{-1}) / n 1$

A EGR = BA EGR $+C1 \times (BA EGR - X)$

なお、添字の-1は前回の演算値を示し、C1は係数、n1は所定の整数である。

[0042] $Y=Y_{-1}+$ (BA $Thr-Y_{-1}) / n 2$ A $Thr = BA Thr +C2 \times (BA Thr -Y)$

なお、添字の-1は前回の演算値を示し、C2は係数、n2 は所定の整数である。この演算は、吸気絞り弁210の 応答遅れを見込んだ吸気絞り弁開度の1次の進み処理に 相当する。

【0043】そして、この(A Thr)の値を、出力吸気 絞り弁開度(OA Thr)とする。なお、ステップ14,ス テップ18 を通過したものは、ステップ24 へ進み、こ こでG f が、そのまま出力噴射量(O G)とされる。ステップ25 ~ステップ27では、上記までの演算結果に基 づき、各アクチュエータに信号が出力される。

【0044】一方、ステップ15で、 β <0であり、E GRカット条件であると判断された場合は、ステップ19へ進むが、ステップ19では、出力EGR率=0(Wi th/Out EGR、即ちEGRカット)とする。ステップ20では、出力EGR弁開度(0A EGR)=0(全閉)とする。ステップ21では、出力吸気絞り弁開度(0A Thr)——0 A x 値(全閉)とする。

【0045】そして、ステップ22では、スモークやパティキュレートが所定以上悪化しないように設定されている限界空気過剰率が得られるように、限界噴射量(TGf)を、下記演算式によって求める。

 $T Gf = (K4 \times Gath) / (K5 \times L1 md)$ ここで、K4の値は $0.2 \sim 0.3$ 、K5の値は $3 \sim 4$ である。

【0047】つづけて、EGR弁204の開度制御について、図6のフローチャートに従い説明する。ステップ100では、図4、図5のフローチャートの演算結果で

ある出力EGR弁開度 (OA EGR) を読み込む。ステップ 101では、出力EGR弁リフト (T Lift) を、図14 に基づき求める。

【0048】ステップ102では、実際のEGR弁リフト (S Lift) をリフトセンサ207の出力信号から検出する。ステップ103では、(T Lift) - (S Lift) = Δ Lift を求める。ステップ104では、 Δ Liftと所定値aとを比較する。 Δ Lift < a であればステップ105 へ進み、 Δ Lift \geq a であればステップ107 へ進む。

【0049】ステップ105では、 Δ Liftと所定値-aとを比較する。 Δ Lift>-aであれば、そのまま本フローを終了する。 Δ Lift \le -aであれば、ステップ106へ進む。ステップ106では、 Δ Liftが所定以上小さく、実際のリフト量が不足しているので、-a< Δ Lift <aの範囲に収まるように、大気側電磁弁208の開度を減少させるように駆動信号を制御する。

【0050】ステップ107では、ΔLiftが所定以上大 きく、実際のリフト量が大き過ぎるので、 $-a < \Delta Lift$ <aの範囲に収まるように、大気側電磁弁208の開度 を増量させるように駆動信号を制御する。以上のよう に、本実施例によれば、アクセル開度(Acc)とエン ジン回転数(Ne)とによって定まる燃料噴射量(G f)と、運転条件毎に設定された限界入(Llmd)と、 シリンダ内に吸入されるシリンダガス量(Gath)と、に 基づいて、限界λを達成する限界EGR率(β)を演算 し、当該限界EGR率(β)が、予め設定されている基 本EGR率(α)より小さい場合には、当該限界EGR 率(β)となるようにEGR弁204等を開度制御する ことで、空気過剰率を最適に制御でき、以ってNOxを 所定以上増大させずに最大限スモークやパティキュレー トを抑制できる共に(ステップ11,ステップ15~ス テップ18が相当する)、前記限界EGR率(β)が、 前記基本EGR率(α)より大きい場合には、前記基本 EGR率 (α) となるようにEGR弁204等を制御す ることで、空気過剰率を最適に制御でき、以ってNOx を所定内に抑えつつ必要以上に排気還流率を高めること による燃費の悪化や出力ショック等の不具合を抑制でき (ステップ11~ステップ14が相当する)、なおか つ、前記限界EGR率(β) が 0 以下 (EGRカット) となる場合には、限界入が得られるように、限界噴射量 (T Gf) に制御するので、NOxを所定以上増大させず にスモークやパティキュレートを効果的に抑制すること ができる(ステップ11, ステップ15, ステップ19 ~ステップ23が相当する)。

【0051】つまり、本実施例によれば、実際のシリンダ内の空気過剰率を推定し、当該推定結果に基づいて、所望の空気過剰率が得られるように、EGR弁204、吸気絞り弁210、或いは燃料噴射量を制御するようにしたので、過渡運転時等にあっても、NOx低減と、スモークやパティキュレートの低減と、運転性の確保と、

を高いレベルで達成することができる。

【0052】なお、吸気絞り弁210については、省略することもできる。即ち、吸気絞り弁210は、通常所望のEGR率を達成できるように吸気負圧を増大させるために用いられるが、吸気絞り弁210を設けなくても、所望のEGR率が得られる場合(例えば、元々吸気絞り弁があり吸気負圧の大きい火花点火式機関や、要求EGR率が元々低い場合等)には省略して構わない。

【0053】また、本実施例では、分配型ポンプを例に 説明したが、これに限らず、列型ポンプを採用した場合 にも、勿論本発明は適用可能である。また、直接噴射式 ディーゼル機関に限らず、副室式ディーゼル機関や、オットー機関にあっても、本発明を適用することができ る。

[0054]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、請求項1に記載の 発明によれば、気筒内に吸入される混合気の実際の空気 過剰率を検出し、この実際の空気過剰率と、機関運転状 態に応じて設定された限界空気過剰率と、に基づいて、 例えばスモーク等が限界となる限界排気還流率を演算 し、基本排気還流率と、限界排気還流率と、を比較し て、小さいほうの排気還流率を選択し、この選択された 排気還流率を、目標排気還流率として排気還流弁を制御 するようにしたので、前記限界排気還流率より前記基本 排気還流率の方が高い場合には、前記限界排気還流率と なるように、排気還流弁を制御するので、スモークやパ ティキュレートを抑制できる一方、前記限界排気還流率 が、前記基本排気還流率より高い場合には、前記基本排 気還流率となるように、排気還流弁を制御するので、N Oxを所定内に抑えつつ必要以上に排気還流率を高める ことによる燃費の悪化や出力ショック等の不具合を抑制

【0055】また、請求項2に記載の発明によれば、前記限界排気還流率が0以下(所謂EGRカット)となる場合で、排気還流弁の開度制御では目標排気還流に制御しきれない状態では、限界空気過剰率が得られるように、燃料供給量を制御するようにしたので、NOxを所定以上増大させずにスモークやパティキュレートを効果的に改善することができる。

【0056】請求項3に記載の発明によれば、広い範囲に亘って、高い排気還流率を目標排気還流率として実現させることができる。請求項4に記載の発明によれば、高精度かつ簡単に、限界排気還流率を演算することができる。請求項5に記載の発明によれば、より一層実際の限界排気還流率によく近似できた値として限界排気還流率を演算することができる。

【0057】請求項6に記載の発明によれば、新気吸入空気量に基づいて実際の空気過剰率を検出するように構成した場合に、当該演算に用いる新気吸入空気量を、運転状態変化に対して所定の遅れ次数をもって変化させる

ようにしたので、運転状態(例えば、機関回転速度,機関負荷、吸気絞り弁開度)の変化に対して、実際の新気吸入空気の気筒内への吸気通路容積等に起因する充填遅れ分を補正することができるので、より高精度に、実際の空気過剰率を検出できる。

【0058】請求項7に記載の発明によれば、高精度かつ簡単に、限界燃料供給量を演算することができる。請求項8に記載の発明によれば、より一層実際に近い限界燃料供給量を演算することができる。請求項9に記載の発明によれば、前記排気還流制御手段により制御される排気還流弁を、所定の進み次数をもって制御するようにしたので、排気還流弁の作動応答遅れを解消することができる。

【0059】請求項10に記載の発明では、前記吸気絞り弁を、所定の進み次数をもって制御するようにしたので、吸気絞り弁の作動応答遅れを解消することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の構成を示すブロック図。

【図2】本発明の実施例で用いる燃料噴射ポンプの概略 構成図。

【図3】同上実施例のEGRシステム図。

【図4】同上実施例のEGR制御を説明するフローチャート (その1)。

【図5】同上実施例のEGR制御を説明するフローチャート (その2)。

【図6】同上実施例の各アクチュエータの作動制御を説明するフローチャート。

【図7】燃料噴射(供給)量(Gf)を求めるためのテーブルの一例。

【図8】限界空気過剰率(Llmd)を求めるためのテーブルの一例。

【図9】基本EGR率(α) を求めるためのテーブルの一例。

【図10】新気吸入空気量(B Gath)を求めるためのテーブルの一例。

【図11】基本EGR弁開度(BA EGR)を求めるための テーブルの一例。

【図12】基本吸気絞り弁開度(BA Thr)を求めるためのテーブルの一例。

【図13】係数C3を求めるためのテーブルの一例。

【図14】出力EGR弁開度 (OA EGR) が得られる出力 EGR弁リフト (T Lift) を求めるためのテーブルの一例。

【符号の説明】

- 100 電子制御式燃料噴射ポンプ
- 101 回転センサ
- 102 回転角度位置センサ
- 105 コントロールユニット
- 108 アクセル開度センサ

200 内燃機関

203 EGR通路

204 EGR弁

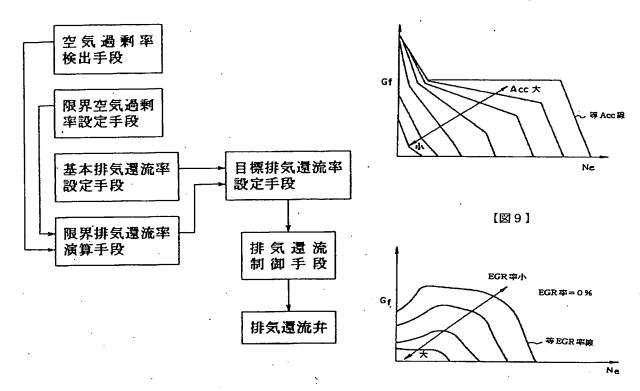
208 大気側制御電磁弁

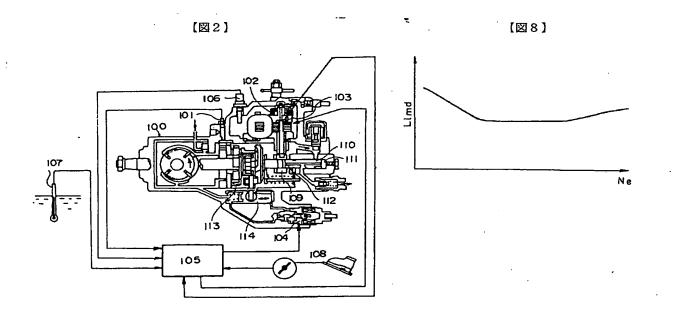
209 負圧側制御電磁弁

210 吸気絞り弁

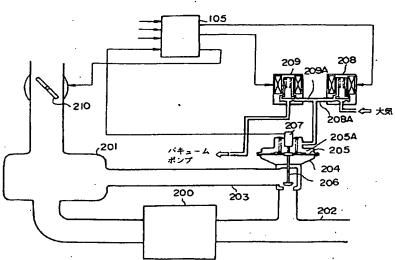
【図1】

【図7】

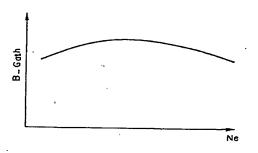




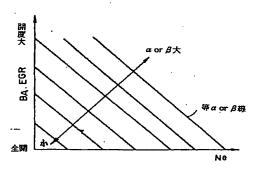
【図3】



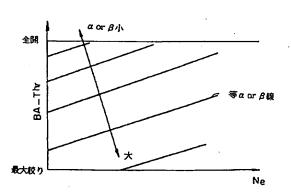
【図10】



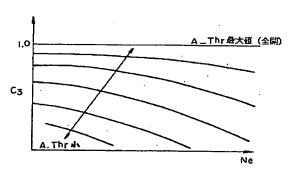
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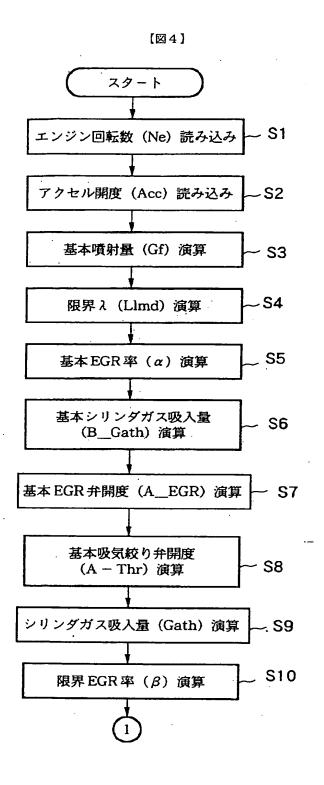


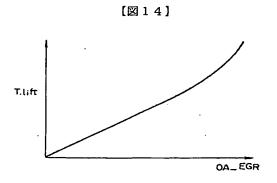
[図12]

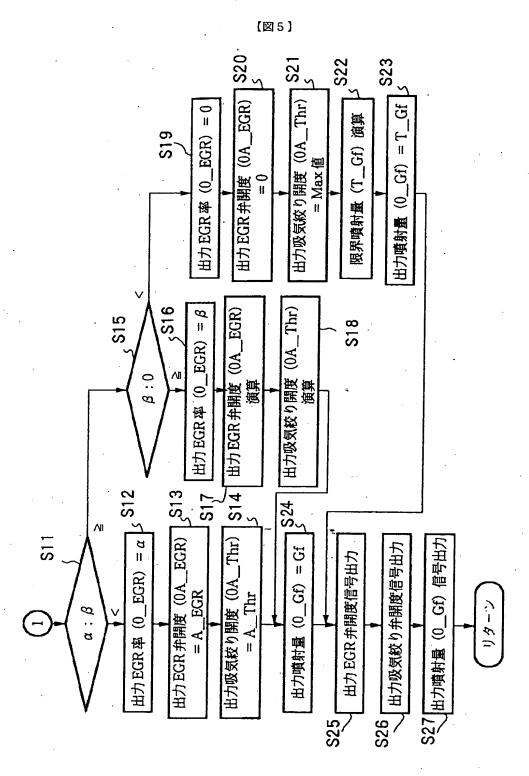


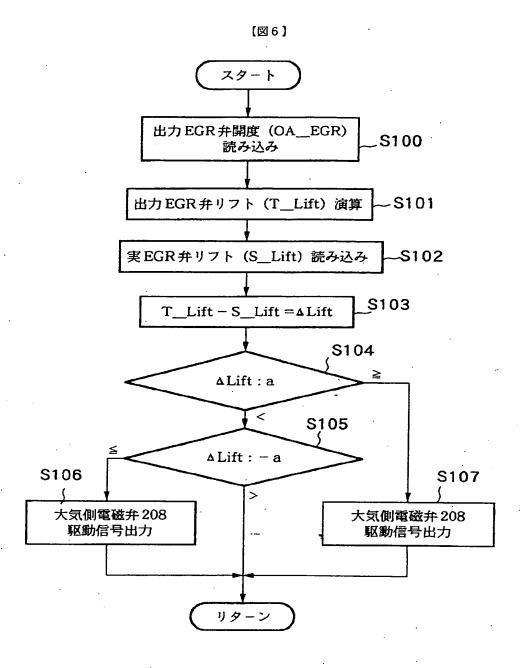
[図13]











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